



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

any of the historians of Dublin. By this, labourers were to be paid, with meat and drink, *2d.* per diem for the winter half-year, *3d.* in summer; *5d.* additional if not found in food. Carpenters, joiners, coopers, masons, tylers, plasterers—masters, *8d.* per day; journeymen, *6d.*; apprentices, *4d.*: additional, if not found in food, *8d.*, *6d.*, *5d.*, respectively. Gardeners seem to have been in demand, being paid the same as master-tradesmen. The prices were also fixed for paving, for hides, for tallow, from the butcher to the tallow-chandler, for candles, for tanning leather and for shoes, which seem to have been a favourite object for legislation. There were also several police regulations, which shew the state of society at the period. Dr. Reid mentioned that he was preparing some account of the length of incumbency of a large number of the Presbyterian Clergy of the North of Ireland, which he thought would be found interesting, as bearing on the question of the duration of life.

Mr. Bryce reported that the Queries on Education were nearly ready for distribution.

A copy of Sir R. A. Ferguson's Tables, as printed, was laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Abstract of the Number of Violent Deaths which occurred in the Borough of Liverpool during the Year 1838.

	Number.
Drowned	50
Run over by carts, &c., in the streets	12
Falling from buildings, &c.	6
Falling from rigging of shipping, &c, or into dry docks	16
Falling in the streets	6
By horses	5
Other accidents	18
Suicides, while under mental derangement, by poison	5
„ „ „ „ „ by other means	11
Excessive drinking	6
Apoplexy, or other causes of sudden death in which verdicts have been returned, "Died by the visitation of God"	68
Accidentally burned to death	*62
„ „ scalded „	11
„ „ overlain	7
„ „ poisoned	6
„ „ killed by machinery	6
„ „ „ „ fire-arms	1
„ „ „ „ goods falling	5
„ „ „ „ falling down stairs	4
„ „ „ „ drinking boiling water	1
„ „ „ „ falling into cellars	1
Died from the bite of mad dog	2
Choked while eating	2
Exposure to the inclemency of the weather and starvation	31
New-born infants found dead	31
Total	348

* Of these no fewer than 51 were children.

Progress of Education in France.—A correct idea may be formed of the progress made towards the general instruction of young people in France, by comparing the result of enquiries, made at different times, concerning the intellectual condition of the persons drawn to fill the ranks of the army. These are taken indiscriminately from all ranks of the people, and such an enquiry may therefore be held to exhibit very fairly the degree in which instruction has been imparted throughout the kingdom. Mons. A. M. Guerry, in his “*Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France*,” published in 1833, has stated, as the result of enquiries made on this subject in the three years 1827 to 1829, that of the young men then drawn there were, on the average, 38 in 100 who were able to read and to write. From a report recently made by the Minister of War, it appears that in 1835 there were among 309,376 recruits, 150,035 who could read and write, being in the proportion of 48·50 per cent.; and that in 1836, the latest year comprised in the report, there were among 309,516 recruits, 153,290, or 49·53 per cent. who had received that amount of instruction.

Education in Switzerland.—The *Helvétie* publishes the following Statistical Return of the State of Public Instruction in the principal cantons in Switzerland. The population of the cantons in which the Reformed Educational System has been introduced, is 1,388,845; and the educational establishments comprise 3,977 masters and 274,295 pupils; being 1 pupil for every 5 inhabitants. These are divided as follows:

Pupils.		Masters.			Pupils.	Masters.
Zurich	54,965	723	Argau	35,000	650	
Berne	83,759	1,294	Genève	5,922	112	
Glarus	4,600	50	Thurgau	17,606	279	
Basle.	9,779	157	Vaud	39,217	312	
Soleure	10,747	160	St. Gall (Catholic)	19,000	240	

The average number of “*élèves bénévoles*” in gymnasiums, middle schools (*écoles moyennes*), industrial, and secondary, is 8,729; ditto in superior schools, universities, lyceums, veterinary-schools, &c., is 1,325. The total sum allotted for education in the above cantons is 108,000*l.*, of which Zurich, Berne, Argau, St. Gall (Catholic part), and Vaud furnish 80,000*l.*

A List of Statistical Papers printed by the Houses of Parliament during the present Session of 1839.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

- No.
 9 Royal Burghs, Scotland—Revenues; Sums expended on Prisons
 19 Outrages, Ireland—Rewards offered from December 1837 to February 1839
 24 Wheat—Prices in years ending 1st September 1830 to 1838; also, in first week in each month during the same period
 29 Clergy Reserves, Upper Canada—Lands sold, Monies received, Rectories created, Lands and Salaries attached
 33 Wheat and Wheat Flour—Quantities entered for Consumption, Rates of Duty in each week, 1829-39
 Nos. 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 23, 30, 31, 32 and 35, correspond with, or are contained in Nos. 3, 66, 10, 38, 16, 40, 66, 53, 90, 100, and 108 respectively of the Papers printed by the House of Commons

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

- No.
 3 British North America—Lord Durham's Report, with Appendices
 9 Newspaper Stamps—Number issued to each Paper, June to December, 1838
 10 Municipal Boroughs—Receipts and Payments, 1837
 16 Education—Papers respecting proposed Establishment of Board
 21 Navy—Comparison of Estimate and Expenditure, 1837-38
 22 Bank of England—Transactions with Government, 1838
 25 Northern Lighthouses—Receipts and Payments, 1837
 26 Monies in the Exchequer—Amount on 11th February, 1839
 27 British Grain—Quantities shipped to and from each Port of United Kingdom, 1836-38
 33 Army Estimates—For 1839-40
 34 Navy Estimates—For 1839-40
 35 Negro Education—In British Guiana and Trinidad; Latrobe's Report
 37 Railway and Stage Carriages—Mileage and Composition Duties, 1836-38
 38 Trade and Navigation—Annual Comparative Accounts, 1837-38
 40 East Indies—Treaties with Runjeet Sing and Shah Shujah-ool-Moolk, &c.
 42 Factories' Act—Reports of Inspectors of Factories on the operation of the Educational Clauses in said Act
 43 Factories—Offences against the Act, 1838
 46 Wheat—Weekly Average Prices, 1834-38
 46 Bonded Corn—Quantities abandoned and destroyed in London, 1837
 47 Public Works, Ireland—Applications and Grants made
 48 Court of Bankruptcy—Account of Fund and Salaries, 1838
 49 Tithes' Commutation—Notices of Meetings, Agreements, and Apportionments, to 31st January, 1839
 50 Victuallers and Beer Shops—Number Licensed and Convicted for Adulteration, 1835-37
 52 National Vaccine Institution—Annual Report of Officers
 53 Court of Session, Scotland—Number of Causes tried, &c., 1838
 54 Upper Canada—Persons arrested for Insurrection or Treason
 55 Church Establishment, Colonies—Number and Income of Ministers in each Colony
 56 Pensions—Payable under 1 and 2 Vict., c. 95
 65 Metropolitan Police—Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure, 1838
 66 Navy—Men and Ships employed at various periods, 1792-1838
 67 Convicts—Reports of Superintendent of Hulks, 1838
 68 Tithes' Commutation—Agreements confirmed by Commissioners, May 1838 to January 1839
 69 Ordnance Estimates—For 1839-40
 74 Grain—Imports from Ireland into Great Britain, 1800-38
 75 Danish Claims—Report of Commissioners, February 1839
 76 Transportation and Assignment of Convicts—Despatches, 1838
 86 British Museum—Income and Expenditure, 1838
 88 Railway Commission, Ireland—Expenses of
 89 Soap—Quantities made, Imports, Exports, Drawbacks, Convictions, 1838
 90 Grain—Quantities of Wheat Imported, Paid Duty, in Warehouse, Average Prices, Rates and Amount of Duty in each Month; Weekly and Aggregate Average Prices, Rates of Duty in each Week, 1828-38; Quantities of Foreign Imported from each country, 1828-37; Ships laden with Grain entered at Hull, London, and Newcastle, September to December, 1838
 97 Liverpool and Holyhead Packets—Length of Passages, Sept. 1838 to Feb. 1839
 98 Navy—Flag Officers on Full Pay since 1815
 99 Malt—Quantities charged with Duty, 1810-38
 100 East Indies—Treaties with Persia and Native Princes
 101 Tithes' Commutation—Continuation of No. 49 for the Month of February
 107 Jamaica and British Guiana—Papers on the Condition of the Labouring Classes
 108 Tithes—Report of Commissioners
 111 Milbank Penitentiary—Annual Report of Committee

PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.

Religious Instruction, Scotland—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Reports of Commissioners

Factories—Reports of Inspectors, Second half Year of 1838

National Education, Ireland—Fifth Report of Commissioners, with Appendix

British Consuls in Foreign Countries—List of, with Amount of Salaries

Occupation of Algiers by the French—Papers relating to

Charities—Thirty-second Report of Commissioners

Tuscany and Italian States, Statistics of—Bowring's Report

Sickness and Mortality of Troops, Statistics of—Tulloch's Report

Imports of Foreign Wheat.—The total quantities of foreign wheat entered for consumption, from the passing of the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 1828), to the 31st December, 1838, was 6,788,880 quarters. Of this 5,088,946 quarters, or 75 per cent. were admitted at a duty not exceeding 6s. 8d., viz., 472,707 at 6s. 8d., 1,390,976 at 2s. 8d., and 3,225,263, at 1s. The remaining portion, amounting to 1,699,934 quarters, or 25 per cent., was charged with a duty above 6s. 8d.

Prices of Wheat in Malta.—The annual supplies of foreign wheat in Malta are chiefly imported from the Black Sea, and sometimes from the adjacent producing countries. The average annual price, exclusive of Egyptian wheat, during the ten years, from 1827 to 1836, was 32s. 1d. per salm, which is equal to 31s. 7d. per imperial quarter, as 100 salms are about equal to 98½ imperial quarters. The highest price was in 1828, viz., 38s. 2d. per salm; and the lowest in 1836, viz., 27s. 1d. The cost of selling, landing, and delivering in Malta, is about 1s. 4d. per salm.

Mortality at Birmingham and Manchester.—The Superintendent General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Birmingham, in his Report for the last half year of 1837, states, that from a comparison of the ages of persons who died in that town and in Manchester, one-fourth of the whole number of deaths takes place in Birmingham within the first year, while in Manchester, upwards of one-third die within the same period. In Birmingham three-sevenths, and in Manchester four-sevenths of the whole number of the deaths take place within the fifth year. In Birmingham, one-half the population attain their sixteenth year, while in Manchester, one-half the population die within the first three years. In Birmingham, twice as many people survive the age of seventy, as in an equal population in Manchester. The deaths from consumption are about equal in proportion to the population in the two towns, and comprise nearly one-fourth of the whole number.

Poor Rates, England and Wales.—The sum expended for the relief of the poor alone, in the year ended 25th March, 1838, was 4,123,604*l.*, which is 2 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The total amount of poor's rates expended, including law charges, county rates, &c., was 5,468,699*l.* There was during this year a very general decrease of expenditure in the agricultural counties, viz., in Lincoln 12 per cent., Shropshire 9, Hereford 8, Cambridge and Westmoreland, each 7, Kent and Monmouth 6, Norfolk, Suffolk, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, 5 per cent.; while in the county of Lancaster, the increase was 19 per cent., in Nottingham 18, in the West Riding of Yorkshire 12, and in Warwick 9 per cent.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign Wheat, during each Week of the Month of February 1839.

	Weeks ended February				Average of the Month.	
	1st.	8th.	15th.	22nd.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat—Weekly Average .	77 0	74 1	71 6	71 10	73 7	
,, Aggregate Average .	79 7	78 11	77 5	75 10	77 11	
,, Duty on Foreign .	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	..	
Barley	41 2	40 4	8 6	37 10	39 5	
Oats	26 3	25 8	3 2	24 5	25 4	
Rye	48 11	48 5	5 6	41 10	45 11	
Beans	40 8	39 9	5 8	38 7	39 5	
Peas	42 2	41 0	17	39 2	40 5	

An Account of the Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour Imported, Paid Duty, and remaining in Warehouse, in the Months ended 5th February and 5th March, 1839.

February.	WHEAT.			WHEAT-FLOUR.		
	Imported.	Paid Duty.	Remaining in Warehouse at the end of the Month.	Imported.	Paid Duty.	Remaining in Warehouse at the end of the Month.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign . . .	147,934	150,010	9,318	56,263	63,084	25,172
Colonial . .	2	2	173	329	329	4,599
March.						
Foreign . . .	210,419	211,637	12,696	80,328	78,357	27,345
Colonial	173	1,200	1,200	4,594

Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 5th February, and 5th March, 1839, and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year.

Quarters ended	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.	Securities.	Bullion.	Total.
1838.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
6th February	18,206,000	11,966,000	29,472,000	22,569,000	9,543,000	32,112,000
6th March . .	18,600,000	11,535,000	30,135,000	22,792,000	10,015,000	32,807,000
1839.						
5th February	18,252,000	10,269,000	23,521,000	22,157,000	8,919,000	31,076,000
5th March . .	18,298,000	9,950,000	23,248,000	22,767,000	8,106,000	30,873,000

NOTICE.

The next Number of the Journal will appear on the 1st of July.